

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

NUMBER 48.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. A single copy five cents. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

12 lines (100 words or less) constitute a square. Each square, for one insertion, 15 00
One square, for one month, 45 00
One square, for three months, 125 00
One square, for six months, 225 00
One square, for one year, 400 00
One line, for one insertion, 5 00
One line, for one month, 15 00
One line, for three months, 40 00
One line, for six months, 75 00
One line, for one year, 125 00

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Delayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

STILLWATER, MINN.

June 24, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE in HOLMES'S new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Holmes's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

AND

CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of soldiers' claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

J. R. CORSMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in HOLMES'S BLOCK, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderport, Dickinson & Co.

The Place Warehouse.

No. 109 & 201 Randolph street

Chicago. Weigh out of level

No. Check Rols. All

friction received on Rols. 35 1/2

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between

KEYS A. DARLING and CHAR. SCHEFFER, under

the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is

discontinued by mutual consent. The business

will be continued by CHARLES SCHEFFER, J. E.

THOMPSON and HORACE THOMPSON, under the

firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON.

KEYS A. DARLING.

CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 20, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON. HORACE THOMPSON. CHAR. SCHEFFER.

Exchange, Banking & Collection

OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS. - - - St. Paul, Minn.

SCHIFFER & THOMPSONS - Stillwater, Minn.

(Successors to Darling & Scheffer)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent

Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly

remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household

Furnishings, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot

and Shoe line in a superior and elegant

manner. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Jan. 21, 1862-63.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,

DENTIST.

Office on Third Street, building West

of Post Office - MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each

month Dr. De Montreville will be at the

State House, and attend to any dental operations

required.

Jan. 12, 1863-64.

Maximilian I, Emperor of Mexico.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Arch-

duke of Austria, whom the Assembly

of Mexican Notables has just elected

Emperor of Mexico, is the oldest brother

of the reigning Emperor of Austria.

He was born on the 6th of July, 1832,

and is consequently 31 years of age.

He was married on the 26th of July,

1857, to Maria Charlotte, daughter of

the King of Belgium, but has no issue

from the marriage.

Archduke Maximilian is a Vice-Ad-

miral, and chief commander of the Aus-

trian Navy, and is reported to have a

thorough familiarity with everything

belonging to the naval service.

He has the reputation of being the

most liberal among the Austrian princes,

and a warm supporter of the constitu-

tion which his brother is now trying to

develop in Austria.

The candidature of Archduke Maxi-

milian for the Mexican throne is not

new, for he was the first choice both of

Gen. Almonte and of the French gov-

ernment. He was estranged personally

by Almonte and other prominent men

of the Monarchical party, and although

to official announcement of his inten-

tion he may be presumed to have no

objections to accepting the offer-

ed throne; otherwise the Assembly

of Notables would have hardly elected

him by so large a majority.

It was also rumored at the beginning

of the French invasion, that negotiations

were pending between Austria and

France asking Austria to consent to a

cession of Venetia to the new Kingdom

of Italy if the new throne of Mexico

was given to a prince of the Austrian

dynasty. This intimation Austria is under-

stood to have given a flat refusal. In

Madrid the candidature of Archduke Maxi-

milian was any thing but popular, and

the common feeling was that if a prince

of Austria were to be made Emperor

of Mexico it would be a national

humiliation. A Spanish Prince should

have been selected for the honor.

We consider it probable that the

Archduke Maximilian will not show him-

self opposed to complying with the

invitation of the Mexicans. But he

and the Emperor of Austria will prob-

ably first endeavor to obtain from the

European powers some kind of guaran-

tee for the new dynasty.

Of course European power will

have the least hesitancy in recognizing

at once the new Mexican Empire. All

that has been hastened to congratulate

Napoleon upon the capture of Puebla--

and, again, upon the capture of the city

of Mexico--they will all show equal

haste to present their congratulations to

the new Mexican Emperor, whoever he

may be.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Ger-

man.

The Germania, the German Democrat

newspaper published in Cleveland, in its

issue of the 18th inst., boasts the name

of John Brown for Governor. The

editor, Mr. Plummer, states his position

in an article which we find translated in

the Cleveland Herald:

"As will be noticed by our readers, we

put to-day at the head of our paper the

name of Mr. Brown for Governor. This

is no hasty step; but we have

concluded, after mature consideration

with many of our Democratic friends,

to have for the present party differ-

ence, and by the utmost of our influence

aid to victory the party that advocates

the suppression of the rebellion.

We have already given our readers

the reasons which caused us not to

support Vallandigham. We do not

agree with Mr. Brown upon many ques-

tions, which are of secondary nature, but

we do agree with Mr. Brown's opinion that

the rebellion must be suppressed; and

that it is the main issue.

The disunion scenes which, a few

days ago, occurred in New York city,

prove that it requires the united efforts

of all good citizens without regard to

party, to sustain the public peace and

order; and it is most certainly the duty

of every one who cares for the welfare

of our country to ignore party con-

siderations and to support the constitu-

tional government.

The German vote of Ohio will be

almost solid for Brown and the Union

ticket.

General Warren.

Brigadier-General G. K. Warren, Chief

of Engineers with Gen. Meade, is thus

described:

"He is a man of maps and surveys

when other officers rest, but horse and

sword when blows the blast of war."

A slight form, of medium height, a

face, small and sharp, clear, snuffing,

restless blue eye. Such is the exterior

of this brave warrior, whose personal

gallantry is that of Keatney or Hooker,

and whose first glance at a pivotal time

place on a field of battle is worth

thousand men to the general command-

ing, to whom, after a gallop like a tem-

pest, he shall give his opinion of the

situation and suggest the movement

which snatches victory from the jaws of

disaster.

Major-General Franklin has arrived

at New Orleans, and some of the news-

papers are speculating as to the proba-

bility of his being sent to relieve Gen.

Banks.

The Black Charger "Reb."

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

"Devil take the luck," was my angry

exclamation as I crawled, covered with

blood and dust, from under the body of

my poor horse, who had fallen dead, a

canon ball having plumped into his

shoulder within a few inches of my knee.

Down went the poor beast, and the

captain of the finest companies in the

first cavalry regiment in the United

States service--your humble servant--

found himself suddenly transferred to

the infantry in much shorter time than

it has taken to recount the fact.

We were just making a charge, and

was suddenly impelled to be suddenly

arrested. I consoled myself, or endeav-

ored to do so, with the reflection, "bet-

ter luck the next time;" but somehow

I did not feel any great satisfaction at

the thought, and was fast becoming

more and more morose when I saw our

boys returning. They were not so

numerous as when the charge was

first made; but we carried it off.

We had become used to it now.

"What luck, boys?" was my eager

inquiry.

"Complete success, captain. We

drove the seesh off like sheep; killed a

lot of them and captured some of their

horses."

"Where are the horses?"

"Here in a few moments, captain."

The words were hardly spoken ere I

saw them coming up the road. They

were in charge of some contraband

men, and were guarded by sev-

eral of our soldiers.

We concluded to remain where we

were that night, and as the boys were

coming I had ample opportunity

to inspect the horses. A sorrier lot

I scarcely ever beheld. There was but

one I would have ridden, and he was a

tail, ungainly, round-nosed brute. He

was black as a coal, and in good con-

dition and had the appearance of great

strength.

Without further ceremony I took pos-

session of him. I got my saddle and

bridle off that dead horse and clean them

up. Take care of them, of this black

horse and my traps, when we get to

camp. I take you into my service, will

give you twelve dollars a month, thrash-

ing a week, and use of old clothes

Local and Miscellaneous News.

Don't forget the Republican County Convention next Saturday afternoon.

A STATE FAIR.—The State Board of Agriculture have decided to hold a State Fair.

Schupp as usual is ahead. He has just received a supply of the *Chemical Salutaris*.

ACCIDENT.—A little child of Ivory E. McKusick, Esq., of this city, was very seriously injured by falling down a flight of stairs last Sunday.

Senator Humphrey of Hudson, and Judge Barron of St. Croix Falls, are both spoken of as candidates for the Lieut.-Governorship of Wisconsin this fall.

We call attention to the advertisement of the different Sewing Machine Companies which are advertising in the *Messenger*. They all manufacture good machines, and we leave the public to judge which is best adapted to their individual uses.

Mr. Townsend, late of Faribault, has been engaged by the Board of Education to take charge of the Public Schools of this city. He comes well recommended as an efficient teacher.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Cook has returned from St. Paul, and intends remaining here until Saturday next. Those wishing to avail themselves of an opportunity of getting a good picture, with but little trouble and expense, will do well to give Mr. C. a call during the week.

We fear that Bro. Blakely of the Rochester City Post is being corrupted by Government patronage. In his last issue he published a list of letters remaining in the Post office of that city containing three names, for which he will receive from Uncle Sam's coffers the enormous sum of three cents.

NO CHANGE FOR DISSATISFACTION.—DeLand & Co. authorize those who sell their goods to put purchasers to use one-half of a paper of their *Chemical Salutaris*, and then if they are not entirely satisfied with its superiority over Soda or any other brand of Salutaris, to return the balance and get the money for the value refunded. This Salutaris is perfect, therefore they are willing to let it stand or fall upon its own merit.

FREE LECTURE.—Mr. Hewlett, the celebrated temperance lecturer, who has recently been lecturing in different cities in this State will speak at the Myrtle street church next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. A correspondent of the *Press* who heard Mr. H. at Minneapolis writes:

There has never been a more entertaining lecture delivered in this place. As a delineator of the different characters he has met in his travels through the regions of "Rom and Rebellion" he is equal to Gough, and, indeed, his rare descriptive, imitative, and dramatic powers, combined with the moral lessons of his addresses, make him one of the most effective lecturers in the land. He does serve all the hearers his audience room will hold.

We are requested to give notice in this connection that the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting of this church will be postponed until Thursday evening at the usual hour.

LIEUT. WILLIAM ORGAS.—The funeral services of this gallant soldier, whose death near Memphis, Tenn., we noticed two weeks since, took place at the Catholic church last Sabbath afternoon, and our citizens turned out en masse to do honor to the noble dead. After the services at the church, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery under a military escort, and followed by his bereaved relatives, and at least a thousand sympathizing friends and acquaintances. Lieut. Orgas was a young man, has been in the service with the Fifth Regiment ever since it was organized; and has always proved himself a brave soldier and faithful officer.

THE STORM.—One night last week this city and vicinity was visited by a most terrific storm of wind accompanied with rain. The wind was so violent that it smashed in the windows, tumbled down chimneys, blew away signs, &c. Curious freaks are related, such as carrying a dry goods box across the street, against the window in the third story of the building opposite. But here is one absolutely marvellous: A brick taken from the chimney of the Minnesota House was carried several rods directly against the wind, and finally deposited in a miniature saloon through the skylight. It is our opinion that the brick brought to the renowned race of P. B.'s.

MINNESOTA APPLES.—Six fine, ripe, full-grown, large sized apples, of the "Red Astracra" variety, grown by J. B. H. Mitchell, Esq., of Baytown, were placed upon our table last Saturday. Although born and raised in a country where apples grow spontaneously, we

never saw more perfect fruit. There was no blemish or disease perceptible about them, and Mr. Mitchell's experiment—having successfully cultivated these trees for seven years with such satisfactory results—seems to conclusively settle the question of fruit growing in Minnesota.

Mr. M. has several varieties of trees which are doing well, and although this is the first year that any have borne, he has one tree from which he will gather at least half a bushel.

Weekly Review of the Stillwater Produce Market.

COMBINED WEEKLY BY D. HOPKINS JR. & CO.

WHEAT—400000 bushels. OATS—50000 bushels. CORN—50000 bushels. BUTTER—100000 lbs. BEANS—100000 bushels.

STILLWATER RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.

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CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

We have on hand TEA & COFFEE CUPS.

PLATES AND DISHES, OF ALL SIZES.

BOWLS, MOLASSES PITCHERS, TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS.

And all other styles of crockery, making our assortment complete.

Call and take a look at our style and prices. We can and will sell as low as "any other man."

LEVY & DANIELS.

JUST TO HAND.

A large lot of hoop skirts for Misses and Ladies, all colors. Mosquito Net, and other desirable goods.

Aug. 4, 1863.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SMOKED HERRING.

N. O. 1 MACKEREL.

AND

COD FISH.

LEVY & DANIELS.

Aug. 4, 1863.

LEVY & DANIELS.

WALL PAPER.

We have in store the largest assortment of the latest and newest styles of WALL PAPERS in the city.

LEVY & DANIELS.

E. & H. J. ANTHONY.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now contains considerably over Four Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of European Americans, etc.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$20 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent singly by mail at a postage of six cents per copy.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Friends or relatives of prominent men will find it a useful favor to send us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned unaltered.

Fine Albums Made to Order for Congressmen to present to their District, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

47-6m.

REMOVED.

JOHN DISCH, TAILOR.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Has removed to his new rooms, opposite the Lake House, Main street, where he is prepared to do all business in his line in the best and latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

Repairing done to order.

BALMORALS.

Ladies' BALMORALS.

Misses' BALMORALS.

Children's BALMORALS.

Men's BALMORALS.

Price, \$4.00.

Boys' and Youth's Cut, Rip and Grain Boots.

SPLENDID CAVIARY BOOTS.

In brief, one of the best stocks of Boots & Shoes ever offered in St. Paul.

Be sure to call before buying.

Strictly One Price, and Low at that.

GOODS SHOWN WITH PLEASURE.

S. KILPATRICK.

OPPOSITE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Oct. 7, 1862.

TO RENT.

The following lands, formerly owned by J. D. Ludden, Esq., are offered for rent for the coming season, viz:

One field of about 14 acres, 3 miles above Marine, near Vasa.

Also a field of about 20 acres, 3 miles below Marine, Stillwater road, with a comfortable dwelling house.

Inquire of H. R. MURDOCK.

April 6, 1863.

LANTERNS.

FOR COAL OIL.

Without a chimney—a capital article, and cheap.

CALLIE & CO.

LANTERNS.

A large lot of Bacon's coal oil Lanters purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old prices, by

CALLIE & CO.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price \$1 a box. Sent by mail to any address, by

S. G. UPHAM.

405 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Circulars sent free.

GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, Rochester, just received by express.

STATIONERY.

Of all kinds, very low.

CALLIE & CO.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second Streets.

Stillwater, - - - Minnesota.

A. J. LOWE, Proprietor.

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant.

On the arrival of boats, CARRIAGES WILL BE WAITING TO CONVEY GUESTS TO AND FROM THE HOUSE, FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of

Stillwater, Minn.

the city of Stillwater and its surrounding present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Immense lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with

ALL KINDS OF FISH,

and the prairies and surrounding forests

ABOUND WITH GAME.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers.

Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width.

A good harbor, stocked with the choicest fish, is attached to the house.

TERMS AS LOW

as at any other

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

June, 1863.

WHITCHER'S HOTEL.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

J. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and refurnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GOOD STABLES and careful hostlers in attendance.

41.

SPERMATOCHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotency, &c., quickly and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent post paid to any address, by

S. C. UPHAM.

303 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Circulars sent free.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!

Extra Quality Cheap for Cash.

FREDERICK STERNACKER has a kiln of

NEW BRICKS

on Sun Fish Lake, in Holcomb's Addition for sale.

1563 PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE, 1863.

FOR MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, & ALL PORTS EAST.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

MAKING SURE CONNECTIONS

Ample time being allowed on the river to ensure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

THE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY, WAR EAGLE, ITALIAN, AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

Unequalled in Elegance, Speed and Comfort by any other line.

Leave Prescott Daily, about 11 P. M.

Making direct connections with Express Train at Milwaukee at 7 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 5 P. M., and Chicago 6 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the east.

The change from Steamers to Cars being made at 7 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route.

Magnificent Palace Cars!

With Patent Ventilators and Dusters,

rendering the Cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

THROUGH FROM PRAIRIE DU CHIEN TO MILWAUKEE WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!

Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as by any of the other routes, and save hours earlier than by any other route.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

H. D. CUTLER, Agent.

At Post Office, Stillwater.

1863.

D. W. Armstrong & Co.

Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for North Western Express Co.

Northern Line of Packets.

Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.

The Picquet M. F. & M. Insurance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWE & LEVY.

STILLWATER, MINN.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, & C.

AND DEALERS IN

HOWE'S

IMPROVED

SCALES.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

P. O. Box 8107.

T. E. CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Men and Boys' Clothing,</

1862. 1862. A.YER'S Sarsaparilla

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE Citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines that has ever been for sale here; and our selection being made with every article will be warranted. Our stock of

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS will embrace every article that the medical profession can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business. All of our

tinctures and preparations will be in strict accordance with the formulae of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded. Our

WINDY GLASSWARE, chosen direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best. Of

COAL OIL LAMPS, Lamp Shades, Chimney Caps, make a speciality, and no establishment in the State can offer such opportunities for selection, or at such prices. Our

Carbon Oil will be the purest and best market affords, and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White Lead, Zinc, Iron, Vermilion, Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Black, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and

Will be found in the largest supply. PATENT MEDICINES. Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our

Perfumes, Composites, Hair Dyes, etc., will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and freshest style. Our stock of

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, will comprise the choicest varieties, with Meerschaum, Brier Wood, China, and a large assortment of Fancy and Common Pipes.

STATIONERY. Will be kept in good assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, etc., with Pictures for hanging Curtains.

We have also on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Articles, Consisting, in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spoons of all kinds, combs and

ground, Pencils, Port Monies, Store Polish, water-proof Blacking, Violin Bridges, Violin strings, Guitar strings, Military shavers, Glasses, Tumbler, Goblets, Lager Beer, Mug, Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Seed Boxes, Bird Houses, Red Pine, Camellias, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Saleratus, starch, Corn starch, Essence of Coffee, Dog Collars, Combs of all kinds, and many others. Fishing Lines, snoods, Hooks, Eley's Water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c.

Brown's Coal Oil Lamps and lanterns. To be used without chimneys—a new and good article. Of

WINES AND LIQUORS. We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be obtained in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Black, Whisky, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Wolff's Schnapps, London Cordial, &c.

AND FURTHER. As there is no reason why Goods should not be sold here as low as in St. Paul, our prices will compare favorably with the lowest that obtain in this city—in order to enable us to do this, our terms from this date will be CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the public an examination of our goods, and we are, CARLI & CO. Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage of the real estate of Isaac Corlies, mortgagee, dated the 24th day of June, A. D. 1853, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1853, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in book A, on pages 301, 302, 303.

The amount of money by the said mortgage, secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid is seven hundred seventy-three and 3/4 cents (\$773.75), and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1853, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in book A, on pages 301, 302, 303.

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1862. 1862. NEW GOODS ARE COMING!

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. With its connections, forms the shortest, quickest and only direct route to MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, N. YORK, BOSTON, and all PORTS EAST & SOUTH.

One of the Splendid U. S. Mail Steamers NORTHERN BELLE, KROOK, & MORSE KEELAN.

Will leave St. Paul daily at 8 A. M., from wharf boat, foot of St. Peter street, connecting at La Crosse next morning, (Sundays excepted) after breakfast with the A. M. train, arriving at Minnesota Junction 12:30 P. M., in Milwaukee at 2:30 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 6:00 same evening, in time to connect with all Eastern and Southern trains.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers are sure of making connections in Milwaukee or Chicago the next evening after leaving St. Paul.

Baggage Checked Through. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA LA CROSSE. For through tickets to all points East and South, and information about freight, apply to C. L. YOUNG, St. Paul.

W. W. Wilson, Gen. Passenger Agt., St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT the bills of the St. Croix Valley Bank and Bankers, & Cash, Bankers, Wis., and furnish gold or exchange at current rate for the same.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO. 32 D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO. 32 D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO. 32

WESTING & TORINUS. Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family

Groceries and Provisions, EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES, and the very best of

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever. LIST OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails. SPIKES, BRASS CLIPS, CARBON COMMON TACKS, HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as CLIPPER PLOWS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES & SCAFFLES, SHOVELS AND FORKS.

BRASS AND IRON WARE—comprising Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers, &c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions. DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Prints, De Laines, Flannel, Sheetings, Dinm, Stripes, Hosiery, Shakers all sizes, and

BOOTS AND SHOES Of the very best manufacture, for ladies and men's wear, and children's Gaiter Boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE, Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN WARE! Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c., &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Whet Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS! Just received, a large stock of

Cooking Stoves! Without any boasting, we are happy to inform our customers that we are prepared to furnish the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to be taken without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we all have our money's worth only by a large force of "Yellow Boy" regiments.

ORDERS For Goods will receive prompt and careful attention, and are respectfully solicited. We would like to have it distinctly understood THAT WE WARRANT Every Article Sold

COME ONE, COME ALL, And look at our stock. WESTING & TORINUS, Stillwater, April, 1862—28-7

WHITCHER'S HOTEL. FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN ROBERT AND JACKSON. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor. The above house having recently been opened and thoroughly renovated and re-furnished, the Proprietor would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GOOD STABLE and careful hostlers in attendance. SPERMATOCHEA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAY'S SPECIFIC cures Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotency, &c., speedily and effectually. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price \$1 a box. Sent paid to any address, by

C. C. UPHAM, 408 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. 40-6m.

BRICKS! BRICKS!! Extra Quality Cheap for Cash. FREDERICK STERNACKER has a kilo of NEW BRICKS

on San Fish Lake, in Holcombe's Addition for sale. 40-6m.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S Fashionable Jewelry Store.

The ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul and vicinity are invited to call and examine the LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT of New Styles of Jewelry, GOLD AND SILVER.

Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Diamond Goods, Silver Tea Sets, Cutlery, Gold Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings, Thinkers and every thing pertaining to a first class Jewelry Store.

My goods are purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union and are for sale at the

Lowest Prices. All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old gold and silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK. Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner, and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at reasonable discount. The watch manufactured for the trade at reasonable discount. The watch manufactured for the trade at reasonable discount.

EXPRESS LINE. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. 1863

General Express Forwarders Between all Points, East, West, North and South.

RACH EXPRESS IN SENT ON A FIRST CLASS PASSENGER TRAIN, AND ACCOMPANIED BY TRUSTY MESSENGERS PROVIDED WITH IRON SAFES FOR THE PROTECTION OF VALUABLE GOODS.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this established company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety, COIN, BANK BILLS, JEWELRY, VALUABLE PACKAGES.

And packages of all kinds, as well as merchandise. AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted. COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

For the collection of all notes, drafts, bills, accounts, and bills of PURCHASE sent with goods to all parts of the country.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery of the same, should be marked C. O. D., and amount marked on Package or Box.

Extension of Territory. This company has recently extended their lines, and established offices at the following places: Upper Mississippi, including Winona, Wabasha, Red Wing, Prescott, and St. Paul, connecting with Burlington and Chicago, and all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota; also for Crow Wing, Pembina, and the Prairie Provinces.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix River, at Hudson and Stillwater. On the St. Peter's River, at St. Peter, Manly, and Elk River, and on the Minnesota River, at Elk River, and on the Chippewa River, at Elk River.

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1863. PROSPECTUS. 1863. CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY PAPER. DEVOTED TO—News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS. "The Union must and shall be preserved."

This well-known and popular journal is noted for its devotion to the Union, its fearless and independent course, its high character, its accuracy, its promptness, its interest, its variety, its beauty, its cheapness, and its success.

The Publishers and Editors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in the name of the Union, and in the name of the people, call upon the citizens of the United States to support the Union, and to support the Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the price of one cent per copy, in advance, and on delivery, at the price of two cents per copy.

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The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

NUMBER 50.

VOLUME 7.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Prop'r.

Office in Carleton's Block, Main Street.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific

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GREAT UNION SPEECH.

BY

MAJ. GEN. JNO. A. LOGAN,

Delivered in Chicago, Mon-

day evening, August 10th,

1863.

We print below a verbatim report of

the great speech by Gen. Logan on the

10th inst.

Alderman J. Q. Hoy called the meet-

ing to order, and nominated General J.

McArthur as president of the meeting.

Gen. McArthur said:

I have the honor of introducing to you

a fellow soldier, a brother Illinoisian,

one whom it has been my fortune to be

associated with since the war commenced;

one whom I can bear testimony to be

as a soldier, as a patriot, as a statesman,

I have witnessed him while leading his

men; I have been with him around the

bivouac fire, where he gave his counsels

to his soldiers, countering the influ-

ence of those whose efforts were used

to dissuade them from doing their duty

and advising them that this war was

wrong and ought to be stopped. I have

witnessed him on every one of these oc-

casions, and I am happy to bear testi-

mony that he has conducted himself as a

patriot, as a soldier, and as a statesman,

in this our country's hour of peril.

I will introduce to you Major General

John A. Logan.

Gen. Logan, after being introduced by

Gen. McArthur to the citizens of Chi-

cago, said:

Citizens of Chicago! Although a native

of Illinois and for the whole of my

life time a resident within her limits, I

have at no time in the past had the plea-

sure of addressing an audience within the

city of Chicago. Recently, however, I

have been invited by a number of your

citizens to come to your midst and in-

terchange views upon the absorbing

questions that now agitate the public

mind.

In doing this I do not propose to dis-

cuss party politics or questions with a

view to the advancement of any party

organizations, but desire only to speak

to you with reference to the troubles

that now exist in our country and threat-

en the perpetuity of the Government.

In times past—in the happy days when

peace and quiet smiled upon our land

and our countrymen were wont to as-

semble to discuss party politics, encour-

age party organizations, and stimulate

the minds of the people upon the issues

then dividing them. In those days this

was meet and proper to speak of party

issues in such manner as was best cal-

culated to advance party interests; but

in times like these now surrounding us—

when our country is in the midst of a

desolating civil war—when it is pass-

ing through its severest trial, the great

order that ever afflicted a once hap-

py and united people—it is but just to

ourselves and our country, that when we

assemble together as we have done here

to-night, we should have in view only

one object, and that is, to stimulate every

patriotic heart in the land, and should act

and speak in such a manner as will be

least calculated to create excitement or

disturbance, and create unity of action

and reconciliation among all who so that

we may all be unanimous in the support

of the constitution and the best interests

of the country. (Applause.)

My countrymen, we live under a Gov-

ernment and a constitution, whose law

and principles are the basis of our

existence, and reflecting the voice of the

people, they should be adhered to, would

secure to us, through all time, peace and

prosperity alike in all parts of our vast

dominions.

If all portions of the people had main-

tained proper reverence for the consti-

tution of the country and the laws of

the land, we would to-day have been the

happiest people—blessed by one of the

most benign governments on the face

of the earth.

Remarkable as it will appear upon the

pages of history, peace, unity and har-

mony are no longer known in our land,

and to-day different parts of our coun-

try, we see the constitution disregarded,

the rights of our citizens trampled under

foot and repudiated, the powers of the

Government dissolved and defied by a

portion of its people, thus bringing

trouble from one end of our land to the

other, and plunging the country into a

relentless war, by which many of our

best and bravest have been made to

sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

allegiance to the Government and our

freedom, our future interests, the welfare

of the whole people, the sanctity of our

household ties and domestic associations,

are all bound up in its preservation and

its perpetuity.

And while it is our duty to yield our

allegiance and obedience to the Govern-

ment and the laws, it is equally the duty

of the Government of the United States

to see that the laws are faithfully exe-

cuted alike in all the States of this Union;

and peace and good order preserved all

over our common country.

We should bow in respectful obedi-

ence to the expressed will of the peo-

ple and yield subject to the laws and the

constitution, and a cheerful and prompt

support to the constituted authorities of

the country, who are the agents of the

whole country in the enforcement of its

mandates, (applause) and thus secure

good order through all portions of so-

ciety.

I need not tell you that I was no sup-

porter of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency;

yet he was elected by the whole people; he

was elected according to all the forms of

the law of the land. Having been so

elected by the people, I have always be-

lieved that it was the duty of every citi-

zen of the United States to bow in re-

spectful submission to the vote of the

Nation. (Applause.)

It was your duty and my duty, and

the duty of every citizen throughout this

great Republic, whether situated in Mas-

sachusetts, South Carolina or Illinois, to

recognize in him—not the private citi-

zen Abraham Lincoln, not the political

partisan struggling for success before the

people—but the Chief Magistrate of the

United States, whose hands for the time

being, was deposited the constitution of

the country, and who as the Chief Execu-

tive was bound in the most solemn man-

ner to "preserve, protect, and defend."

Against the laws and every assault, whatev-

er, foreign and domestic. (Loud ap-

plause.)

Does any man controvert this propo-

sition? Does any man deny that when

the voice of the nation has been heard,

and the verdict of the great American

people has been pronounced, when all

the constitutional prerequisites have

been complied with

(Continued from Outside.)
influence in its behalf, and assist the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. It is the duty of every citizen to do this. If any man is found to be in sympathy with the rebellion, he should be treated as an enemy of the State. If any man is found to be in sympathy with the rebellion, he should be treated as an enemy of the State. If any man is found to be in sympathy with the rebellion, he should be treated as an enemy of the State.

There is another matter that a great deal of noise is made about, and of which I desire to speak briefly. It is with reference to what is known as the Confiscation question, or, in other words, what rights, under the laws, rebels in arms have to their property. Why? Have they been injured by it? Have they lost any of their property? Certainly not, nor will they, unless they are guilty of the same acts that have caused the confiscation of rebel property. However, these gentlemen want the act of treason decided against their Southern friends by a jury, as they say, according to the Constitution. They are mad because we do not try Jeff Davis and his co-conspirators by a jury down in Richmond. Will these men tell me that when you find a body of men, armed, carrying a flag different from ours, claiming to be acting under a separate government, fighting the armies of the United States, using all means in their power to destroy the Government, that is not proof sufficient? Do they want any more? What kind of a jury do they want to try four or five hundred thousand men in arms, with treason inscribed on their banners, defying the power of the Government and trampling its laws and constitution under foot. (Applause.) The right way to try such men is to try them at the point of the bayonet—(great applause)—and not by juries or courts. If they do not want their property confiscated, let them lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. If they expect to enjoy their former rights under the laws, they should not lay rebelled. If men in this country are so sensitive about the property of rebels, let them go down to rebellion and advise their friends to lay down their arms. (Cheers.)

Do you believe that if these rebels had not broken the laws, violated the Constitution and defied the Government, their property would have been confiscated or interfered with? If not, then who is at fault? It is the result of their own conduct, and we are not responsible for it, but they are. (Applause.) Then there is another matter that is a source of great annoyance to many. It is the President's Proclamation. When I issued I said, and say so yet, that, without either defending, justifying or setting up opposition to it, I, as a soldier, was in duty bound to obey it, and I did obey it. (Three cheers for Gen. Logan.) This is an act, however, charged to be unconstitutional and oppressive. When the Proclamation was issued, one hundred days were given the rebels to lay down their arms. If they did not at the end of that time do so, they were to be treated as traitors. If they had acted in good faith to the Government that had never done them any wrong, and at the time prescribed returned to their allegiance, their slaves would not have been made free by the Proclamation, but they did not. I ask you then, was it their fault or ours? (Cheers—cries of "Good.") It was not our fault. They freed their negroes, and not us. They chose between remaining in the Union with their slaves, or in rebellion without them. And now I tell these men who are so mad in this country, that they should have gone to Dixie and said to their brothers, "Just lay down your arms, and keep your negroes; quit fighting, and we will restore your slaves to you." But I cannot see why men should be excited over this matter so much. The Proclamation did not affect the negroes or their masters in the part of the country where our army was. For the negroes had been freed by the sword before it was issued. They had mostly run away before it was issued, and were still running up to the time I left. (Applause and laughter.)

If men in this country, who are interested in getting the negroes restored to traitors, will take the proper course we can soon have the matter settled. How will it be done? Let the rebels lay down their arms, come back and claim protection under our Constitution, file their petition in the United States Court, presenting a case for the proclamation. And then let Mr. Rebel come up and prove that he was a loyal man. (Immense applause.)

If the court declares the action of the President illegal we will all, I hope, abide by it. If it is declared constitutional then it will have its full force and effect, and I suppose none will refuse to abide by the decision. The court is the proper tribunal to settle the question, and none should object to its being so settled; let us then be quiet and see the rebellion crushed, then have the matter properly settled. If we put down the rebellion this mode of settling it will be satisfactory. If we do not put down the rebellion (as some say we can not) then I am sure there ought to be no trouble about the matter, as the rebels will not be affected by proclamation or anything else that we can do. (Applause.)

CONSCRIPTION.
You have been many times instructed by other style of argument, and dissuasion upon other constitutional points, all having the same object in view, and that is to render the army inefficient and powerless to suppress this rebellion. The Conscription Laws have not been made an exception. This law, they say, is unconstitutional, and they are not going to

wait for the question to be judicially decided by the courts of the country, but they are going to resist it any how. Every man who don't like the war, and is not fond of fighting, just arrays himself with this new-fangled doctrine, and he at once becomes a Seelye, or a Story, or some other great constitutional, profound, and finds at once he is entirely justified in resisting a law of Congress. There is of course to use for a court. They never want a court unless a rebel is to be the judge, and they want a jury from the village, and every man to be tried by his peers—that is every rebel must be tried by rebels—I think myself, they would be in a bad condition to be tried by honest men.

But why do these men object to the Conscription law? Is it because it does not suit them, in all respects? If so, does that justify them in resisting? Is that the good old Democratic teaching, always heard, adhere to, by all our leaders? I think not. As for myself, I freely admit that if I had drafted the law I would have had its provisions different, perhaps; but since it was not my business, I am willing to leave it to the proper agents or authorities to do it, and then abide by it until the courts decide it null and void—is not this right? But how is this act wrong? I cannot see but that its main principles are right, and ought to be enforced; and if there are any objections to it, it is only in its details.

But you hear it said by every peace man that it is unconstitutional. Why, by a jury, as they say, according to the Constitution. They are mad because we do not try Jeff Davis and his co-conspirators by a jury down in Richmond. Will these men tell me that when you find a body of men, armed, carrying a flag different from ours, claiming to be acting under a separate government, fighting the armies of the United States, using all means in their power to destroy the Government, that is not proof sufficient? Do they want any more? What kind of a jury do they want to try four or five hundred thousand men in arms, with treason inscribed on their banners, defying the power of the Government and trampling its laws and constitution under foot. (Applause.) The right way to try such men is to try them at the point of the bayonet—(great applause)—and not by juries or courts. If they do not want their property confiscated, let them lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. If they expect to enjoy their former rights under the laws, they should not lay rebelled. If men in this country are so sensitive about the property of rebels, let them go down to rebellion and advise their friends to lay down their arms. (Cheers.)

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But why do these men object to the Conscription law? Is it because it does not suit them, in all respects? If so, does that justify them in resisting? Is that the good old Democratic teaching, always heard, adhere to, by all our leaders? I think not. As for myself, I freely admit that if I had drafted the law I would have had its provisions different, perhaps; but since it was not my business, I am willing to leave it to the proper agents or authorities to do it, and then abide by it until the courts decide it null and void—is not this right? But how is this act wrong? I cannot see but that its main principles are right, and ought to be enforced; and if there are any objections to it, it is only in its details.

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Do you believe that if these rebels had not broken the laws, violated the Constitution and defied the Government, their property would have been confiscated or interfered with? If not, then who is at fault? It is the result of their own conduct, and we are not responsible for it, but they are. (Applause.) Then there is another matter that is a source of great annoyance to many. It is the President's Proclamation. When I issued I said, and say so yet, that, without either defending, justifying or setting up opposition to it, I, as a soldier, was in duty bound to obey it, and I did obey it. (Three cheers for Gen. Logan.) This is an act, however, charged to be unconstitutional and oppressive. When the Proclamation was issued, one hundred days were given the rebels to lay down their arms. If they did not at the end of that time do so, they were to be treated as traitors. If they had acted in good faith to the Government that had never done them any wrong, and at the time prescribed returned to their allegiance, their slaves would not have been made free by the Proclamation, but they did not. I ask you then, was it their fault or ours? (Cheers—cries of "Good.") It was not our fault. They freed their negroes, and not us. They chose between remaining in the Union with their slaves, or in rebellion without them. And now I tell these men who are so mad in this country, that they should have gone to Dixie and said to their brothers, "Just lay down your arms, and keep your negroes; quit fighting, and we will restore your slaves to you." But I cannot see why men should be excited over this matter so much. The Proclamation did not affect the negroes or their masters in the part of the country where our army was. For the negroes had been freed by the sword before it was issued. They had mostly run away before it was issued, and were still running up to the time I left. (Applause and laughter.)

If men in this country, who are interested in getting the negroes restored to traitors, will take the proper course we can soon have the matter settled. How will it be done? Let the rebels lay down their arms, come back and claim protection under our Constitution, file their petition in the United States Court, presenting a case for the proclamation. And then let Mr. Rebel come up and prove that he was a loyal man. (Immense applause.)

If the court declares the action of the President illegal we will all, I hope, abide by it. If it is declared constitutional then it will have its full force and effect, and I suppose none will refuse to abide by the decision. The court is the proper tribunal to settle the question, and none should object to its being so settled; let us then be quiet and see the rebellion crushed, then have the matter properly settled. If we put down the rebellion this mode of settling it will be satisfactory. If we do not put down the rebellion (as some say we can not) then I am sure there ought to be no trouble about the matter, as the rebels will not be affected by proclamation or anything else that we can do. (Applause.)

CONSCRIPTION.
You have been many times instructed by other style of argument, and dissuasion upon other constitutional points, all having the same object in view, and that is to render the army inefficient and powerless to suppress this rebellion. The Conscription Laws have not been made an exception. This law, they say, is unconstitutional, and they are not going to

wait for the question to be judicially decided by the courts of the country, but they are going to resist it any how. Every man who don't like the war, and is not fond of fighting, just arrays himself with this new-fangled doctrine, and he at once becomes a Seelye, or a Story, or some other great constitutional, profound, and finds at once he is entirely justified in resisting a law of Congress. There is of course to use for a court. They never want a court unless a rebel is to be the judge, and they want a jury from the village, and every man to be tried by his peers—that is every rebel must be tried by rebels—I think myself, they would be in a bad condition to be tried by honest men.

But why do these men object to the Conscription law? Is it because it does not suit them, in all respects? If so, does that justify them in resisting? Is that the good old Democratic teaching, always heard, adhere to, by all our leaders? I think not. As for myself, I freely admit that if I had drafted the law I would have had its provisions different, perhaps; but since it was not my business, I am willing to leave it to the proper agents or authorities to do it, and then abide by it until the courts decide it null and void—is not this right? But how is this act wrong? I cannot see but that its main principles are right, and ought to be enforced; and if there are any objections to it, it is only in its details.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - August 25, 1863.

A Final Call.
Being now in the service, it is absolutely necessary that all outstanding accounts with the Messenger Office should be adjusted at once. A. B. STICKNEY, Esq., will conduct the editorial and financial business of the office "for three years or during the war," and is fully authorized to settle all unpaid accounts. If this call is not responded to at once, legal measures will be resorted to, to enforce collection.
Mr. A. B. Stacey, an old acquaintance of the office, will have charge of the mechanical department of the office, and no interruption will result from my absence, which is hoped, will only be temporary.
A. J. VAN VORHES.

Republican Union Ticket.
For Governor,
STEPHEN MILLER,
of Stearns County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES D. SHERWOOD,
of Fillmore County.
For Secretary of State,
DAVID BLAKELY,
of Olmsted County.
For Auditor of State,
CHARLES McILRATH,
of Nicollet County.
For State Treasurer,
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
of Washington County.
For Attorney General,
GORDON E. COLE,
of Rice County.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
GEO. F. POTTER,
of Houston County.

The Union State Convention.
The record of the convention which met in St. Paul on Wednesday last, shows unusual unanimity of action. One sentiment animated the breasts of all. It was to put in nomination such men as would, beyond peradventure, poll every loyal vote, and whose well-known position upon questions of National policy would make their election no qualified or doubtful endorsement of the present administration. Let our readers cast their eyes over the ticket and see how faithfully the convention has done its work. Every man upon the ticket is true union blue, that "will do to tie." Every plank of the platform is sound and loyal. Laying aside all party dogmas, it takes a bold stand in support of the Government, and drives its enemies to the wall, for whoever may be the nominees of the convention which meets in the same place to-morrow, its members will find themselves in this dilemma, in order to make an issue with them they must go against the government.

Put that down, gentlemen, and let it be an answer to every man who tells you that the men who assemble in the capital to-morrow will take a stand in favor of the Government. We do not believe they will. Few who know them will believe that such men as were chosen by the "interfered" eight who met in Holcomb's Hall last Saturday, styling themselves a Democratic mass meeting of Washington county, will go to St. Paul, each clothed in the authority to represent the immense democratic masses of himself and another man, and stultify themselves by adopting a platform which shall make no issue with the one already before the people.

Republican Union Convention.
COL. STEPHEN MILLER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.
Hon. C. D. Sherwood Lieutenant Governor.
The Full Ticket Harmoniously Nominated.
The Republican Union Convention met pursuant to the call of July 8, at Ingersoll's Hall, at 11 A. M., on Wednesday, 19th.

Upon the permanent organization, W. H. Gates of Winona was chosen President, and Irving Todd, of Dakota, Secretary.
Mr. Nourse, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:
THE PLATFORM.
Resolved, That we, chosen to represent in convention the unconditional Union men of Minnesota, grateful to Almighty God for the success which has hitherto crowned the arms of our country and for the prospect thus opened of a speedy, honorable and lasting peace, do hereby, for ourselves and our constituents, reaffirm our determination to support our Government by every means in our power in the vigorous prosecution of this war, on our part, but, and forced upon us by the criminal acts of others, until not an enemy in arms shall be found within our borders. And to this we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.
2. That we tender our grateful thanks to the survivors of our glorious army, and our warm sympathy to the relatives of their gallant dead, who have won for the country so glorious victories, for themselves imperishable renown, and for us all an assurance of liberty and safety,

for ourselves and our children, as for our beloved and now well tried Government.

3. That with especial pride we point to the gallant achievements on many a hard fought battle field, of our Minnesota regiment. Their bravery, discipline and patriotism have won for them a name that shall never die, and made it forever honorable to be a citizen of Minnesota.
4. That, without claiming for it exemption from error, we heartily endorse the general policy and conduct of our National Administration; and we point to the recent triumph of our arms as its best vindication from the charge of incapacity so frequently brought against it by those who prefer National ruin to success under the present Administration. Especially do we approve of the emancipation proclamation, and the raising of black troops, as being among the best possible measures to weaken the enemy and strengthen ourselves.

5. That our State Administration and Congressional Delegation deserve our hearty approbation for the zealous and efficient co-operation they have afforded the National Authorities in carrying on the war.
6. That we call upon those in authority to take such measures, by retaliation or otherwise, as shall prevent brutal and barbarous treatment of our soldiers of whatever color.
7. That it is due to our shattered armies in the field, as well as to the sacred cause which they uphold, that their ranks should as speedily as possible be filled up by every means in our power. It is due to the country that the men raised to prevent the draft should not even seem to have succeeded a day longer than is necessary to enforce the laws.
8. That the way to peace is, and ever has been open to the rebels, under any condition we have ever sought to impose, is that they should lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the General Government. We protest against the making of any terms with them in advance as to their status as communities, when they shall have returned to their allegiance. Having been declared "public enemies" by a recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, they must accept the consequences that legitimately flow from having placed themselves in that position.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.
The President announced that the nomination for a candidate for Governor was in order.
Mr. Levi Nutting, of Rice, moved that Col. Stephen Miller be nominated for Governor by acclamation. The thundering and unanimous cry that greeted this motion, and the lusty cheers that followed the announcement by the President of its adoption, showed that he was cordially and enthusiastically chosen as the standard-bearer for the coming campaign.
Mr. Mitchell, of Stearns, moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon Col. Miller, inform him of his nomination, and request him to address the Convention.

The nomination of Lieut. Governor coming next, the names of Reuben Ottman, of Wabasha, and C. D. Sherwood, of Fillmore, were nominated as candidates, and a ballot called for.
It was decided by motion that the first ballot should be informal.
The result of the informal ballot was the casting of 126 votes, of which number Reuben Ottman received 67, C. D. Sherwood 56, and E. B. Ames 3.
Mr. B. Reynolds, of Olmsted, upon the announcement of the ballot, withdrew his name of Mr. Ottman, and in motion of Mr. W. W. Prindle, of Wabasha, C. D. Sherwood was nominated Lieutenant Governor.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Mr. R. Reynolds, of Olmsted, presented the name of David Blakely of Rochester.
Mr. M. S. Chandler, of Goodhue, announced the name of Clifton G. Reynolds, of Red Wing.
The informal ballot resulted in 124 votes being cast, of which David Blakely received 108 votes and Clifton G. Reynolds 18.
Mr. Chandler withdrew the name of Mr. Reynolds, and moved that Mr. Blakely be nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State. Carried.

STATE TREASURER.
Mr. Ernst Heyd of Carver moved that Charles Scheffer of Ramsey be nominated by acclamation. The nomination was made without a ballot.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Mr. C. A. Wheaton of Rice presented the name of Gordon E. Cole of Rice as a candidate for Attorney General, and moved his nomination by acclamation. Carried.

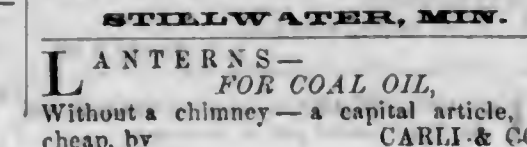
AUDITOR OF STATE.
Mr. A. G. Foster of Wabasha introduced the name of Charles McIlrath for Auditor of State, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation. The motion prevailed.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Mr. F. M. Stowell of Anoka presented the name of Edwin Clark of Hennepin. Mr. R. H. Fite of Ramsey and Mr. H. Ostrander of Houston introduced the name of Geo. F. Potter of Houston.
The result of the informal ballot was the casting of 125 ballots, as follows: Edwin Clark 35; Geo. F. Potter 65; A. McIlrath 28.
Mr. Ostrander of Houston, moved that Geo. F. Potter be declared the nominee for Clerk of the Court.

After appointing the usual committees the convention listened to patriotic speeches from Col. Miller, Geo. A. Nourse, Esq., and Senator Wilkinson and then adjourned in the finest spirits.

Stillwater, Washington Co., Min. Aug. 8, 1891

THE DOLLAR BIRD CAGES
have come; also some higher price ones
LEVY & DANIEL
Aug. 4, 1863.



LANTERN S.—
A large lot of Bacon's coal oil Lamps purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old rates, by **CARL &**

Roofing, Guttering & Jobbi
 DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
"COPPER HEADS" REPAIR
 May 5, 1863-6m

price.
May 26, 1863.
LEVY & DANIEL
GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's,
ster, just received by express.

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